

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.  
"HENRY CLAY ESPOUSED THE CAUSE OF AARON BURR"—THE CHARGE MADE AND DENOUNCED BY THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE, PROVEN BY INCONTESTIBLE EVIDENCE—BY ONE WHO "ESPOUSED THE CAUSE" WITH CLAY!

On the 29th of July last we charged Henry Clay with having espoused the cause of that arch-traitor to his country, AARON BURR! To make such a charge—a heinous crime against the Union and its Constitution—against the peace and property and rights of millions—upon such a man as Clay—the aspirant for the highest honor that country, which he sought to betray, can bestow upon its sons—is a very grave matter, and one of such responsibility that it should not be made without substantial evidence. The evidence, when the charge was first made, was the letter of Aaron Burr himself, to Henry Clay, which we then published, in which Burr said to Clay he "had not espoused the cause of a man, in any way unfriendly to the laws," &c.

This was pounced upon by the Cincinnati Gazette and other whig papers, and the choicest epithets from the vocabulary exhausted in repelling it as false and infamous—the Gazette charging us with gross distortion of truth, and asserting that Clay only as a lawyer "espoused the cause of Burr."

Since this matter has occasioned so much fluttering among the whig partisan organs, we commend the following to further notoriety. Those presses that have outraged all the obligations of religion, morals, truth and a public opinion by their flagrant assaults upon the ancestry of Col. Polk, denouncing them as Tories in the Revolution, and when convicted of foul libel by the living evidence, still reiterating the damnable lie, can here see the effect of their course—they find their own chief charged with being identified with the most dangerous traitor, in the most dangerous act of treason, that the American Union ever harbored or was threatened with, and not only "espoused the cause" of this traitor, but was the instrument to prevail upon others to do the same.

Affidavit of John Downing, of Lexington, Kentucky.

At the time of Aaron Burr's first visit to the town of Lexington, I was sent for by John Jordon to come to his house. Upon going there, I found Burr, John and Major Boyd, sitting in a room together. Jordon introduced me to Col. Burr, who invited me to accompany him up stairs. I followed on until he led me into the garret. When there alone with him, he developed what he represented to be his plan, and solicited me to join him in the character of a spy, for which duties he stated I had been recommended by Jordon. His designs, as unfolded by himself to me, were upon Mexico, and he presented the prospects of immense wealth. He likewise declared to me that many individuals of the highest respectability, in the place and elsewhere, had associated themselves with him. I heard no intimation of any unfriendly designs upon the Union.

After leaving Burr, I consulted some of my friends as to the propriety of joining him. Among the rest, Mr. Henry Clay, who was at that time a respectable young lawyer of the town, and my particular friend. He advised me by all means to engage in the project, urging a variety of reasons why it was better for me than to continue laboring at my trade of a carpenter. As a further inducement, he stated that he himself was engaged with Burr and intended to go with him. After this interview with Clay, and one with Jordon, and the idea that they were going, I made up my mind to engage with Burr in his schemes, regarding them as I did as perfectly legitimate and proper. After I had become one of Burr's men, I had repeated interviews with him in Jordon's garret, to which no one was admitted but ourselves. When I had concluded and departed from the room, some one else would be admitted singly and alone; in returning from the interviews, I have repeatedly met Henry Clay ascending to the garret, into which he was admitted by Burr to a private interview. I have often, in going up to the garret, met Clay descending, and I particularly recollect that on one occasion he left the garret room in which Burr was, just as I entered. When Mr. Clay was in this place he sent a young man to me to complain that I had charged him with being associated with Burr; I replied that I did not know that I could prove the fact on Mr. Clay, for I had only his (Mr. Clay's) word for it, together with the positive assurance of Aaron Burr; and I further answered, that if Mr. Clay would call upon me, I would satisfy him that he had so stated to me, if he would acknowledge the truth.

Mr. Clay did not pay me the visit desired. It was a matter of public notoriety at the time Burr was here, that Clay was his particular friend. I determined at one time to abandon my intention of accompanying Burr, and upon making the suggestion to Mr. Clay, he dissuaded me from it in the strongest terms, and finally succeeded in fixing me in my original determination.

Given under my hand at Lexington, Ky. this 3rd day of October, 1828.

JOHN DOWNING.  
FAYETTE COUNTY, SS.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, John Downing, and made oath that the facts set forth in the above statement are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Oct. 3, 1828. O. KEEN, J. P.

#### CERTIFICATE.

We have known John Downing, a citizen of Lexington, as a mechanic, for many years—some of us more than twenty. We do not hesitate to say, that we know nothing to impair his standing, on oath which should be entitled to full credit and belief.

E. Warfield, George Norton, J. Postlewait, W. Leary, Chas. Wickliffe, John W. Bull, Samuel Trotter, Geo. M. McCall, A. T. Hawkins, W. W. Whitney, L. Stephens, Will Clark, John Lowrey, C. Hunt, R. S. Toth, O. Keen, Alex. Stephens, L. Hawkins, Chas. H. Wickliffe, F. M'Lean, James Clark.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1828.  
The original of the above statement and certificate is left at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, free for the inspection of all parties.

James Clark, one of these signers, was at that time member of Congress from Mr. Clay's former district, and the others in italics were then administration men of the highest respectability in Lexington and Fayette counties, many of whom are now living.

Now, reader, what are you to think of Henry Clay? If Mr. Burr was innocent of treason, why does Mr. Clay stimulate John Bains, Pleasants, Hammond, Smith, Worsley, and the other presses under his party, to assail Gen. Jackson as a traitor? If Burr was innocent, Mr. Clay is guilty of supporting false witnesses against Gen. Jackson. If Burr be guilty, then was Henry Clay a traitor. Turn this subject as you will, it ends in his guilt and shame. And are we, the American people, to be sold? Are we to barter our birthrights, the suffrages of millions of freemen, to continue ill-gotten power in such hands? Forbid it, Heaven!

AMERICANS, DO YOU HEAR THIS?—The London Atlas, the organ of the tory party in England, in an article on "the American presidency" says, "as regards English interests we look upon the probable return of Mr. Clay with mixed feelings, and with Mr. Clay as president, and the whig party in the ascendant in Congress, we should feel much more comfortable in regard to our foreign relations, and might look forward with more confidence to the adjustment of the awkward questions respecting the Oregon frontier, which, if neglected, may at some future period lead to serious embarrassments."

Here we have it in full. The British Clayites in America are in full confidence with the British tories in England, and their only wish appears to be to elevate Clay to the presidency in order to an amicable adjustment of the Oregon question, or, in other words, let England have it!

If the American people do not wish to have their necks brought again under the iron yoke of England, they will at once see to it that Henry Clay, aided by his British friends abroad, is not placed in the presidential chair. Look to it, Democrats.—*Dalhousie (Mass.) Dem.*

The following notice of British interference in the affairs of Texas, appears in a late number of the Houston (Texas) Telegraph:

We now learn, upon the authority of Capt. Elliot himself, "that England has advised Mexico under no circumstances to acknowledge the independence of Texas, but to keep up an armistice with her as long as possible; and in case a successful attempt at annexation between the United States and Texas took place, then go to war, and England would back her in the contest." This confirms us in the opinion we have long entertained, that our independence will never be acknowledged by Mexico while there is a prospect of annexation. England will resist this measure as long as it can be resisted by diplomacy. And our government journal admits that, "the influence of England over Mexico is almost if not entirely unbounded."

A HORRID SENTIMENT.—It is asserted in the Cincinnati Enquirer, that Nathan Guilford, editor of the Cincinnati Atlas, the leading Clay paper in that city, declared he would rather that all the women in New Orleans had been violated, than that Gen. Jackson had proclaimed martial law.—Such is the spirit of Clay Federalism.

"HIGH WAGES."—Henry Clay and Daniel Webster received in a single year more than \$15,000 each from the United States Bank, for alleged "professional services." This, we presume, is the "high wages" the coons are so continually talking about.

Hon. FRANCIS R. SHUNK was unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, on the 21st inst.

## THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES K. POLK,**  
Of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GEORGE M. DALLAS,**  
Of Pennsylvania.

#### ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne,  
DOWDY UTTER, of Clermont.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District CLAYTON WEBB, of Hamilton,  
2d " JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke,  
3d " R. D. FORSMAN, of Green,  
4th " JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign,  
5th " DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas,  
6th " GILBERT BEACH, of Wood,  
7th " JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown,  
8th " THOMAS MEGRADY, of Ross,  
9th " VALENTINE KEFFER, of Pickaway,  
10th " JAMES PARKER, of Licking,  
11th " GRENVILLE P. CHERRY, of Marion,  
12th " GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto,  
13th " CAUTIONS C. COVEY, of Morgan,  
14th " ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey,  
15th " WALTER JAMISON, of Harrison,  
16th " SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tuscarawas,  
17th " JAMES FORBES, of Carroll,  
18th " NEAL MCCOY, of Wayne,  
19th " MILO STONE, of Summit,  
20th " BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake,  
21st " STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28th.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,  
**DAVID TOD,** of Trumbull County.

FOR CONGRESS  
**JOSEPH MORRIS.**

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
**EDWARD ARCHBOLD.**

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,  
**JOHN M. KIRKBRIDE.**

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,  
**JOHN CLINE.**

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
**JOHN B. NOLL.**

#### REMOVAL.

We have removed our printing office to the brick building recently occupied by Mr. J. Steed as a grocery, two doors north of the Mansion House.

#### DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Messrs. MORRIS, WALTON, and other democratic speakers will address the people on the political topics of the day, at the following times and places:

At Clarington, on Tuesday, the 24th of Sept.

" Sandis, Wednesday the 25th.

" Antioch, Thursday the 26th.

" Cline's school house in Perry township on Saturday the 28th.

37- We call the particular attention of our readers to the article from the Cincinnati Enquirer to be found in this day's paper, in relation to Clay's connection with Burr.

37- We were requested a few days since, by a whig, to publish the whig and liberty county tickets. We are under no obligation to any of the gentlemen, for there is not one of the candidates a subscriber to our paper. We however comply with the request, and give their tickets one insertion.

#### TOBACCO.

A desire has been frequently expressed that some person would ascertain the number of hogsheads of tobacco packed in this county the last summer. We will do so, if our merchants will aid us in the matter.

37- The OHIO COON CATCHER, published by S. Medary in Columbus, is doing wonders among the wild beasts. Go ahead! It is just what is required for the times.

#### ARTHUR'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.

We have received the September and October numbers of this excellent magazine. We do not hesitate to recommend it to our readers as one of the best magazines now published. The reputation of T. S. ARTHUR, the editor, stands deservedly high, as a popular writer. Each number of this magazine contains 48 pages of excellent reading matter, "the same amount given by the three dollar magazines, while the price of this work is but two dollars per annum." This alone should recommend it to the lovers of magazines. The October number contains two beautiful steel, and two wood engravings. We intend publishing the prospectus for this work as soon as we can find room. Persons wishing to subscribe will address E. FERRETT & Co., 101 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

37- A coon of Cadiz by the name of Samuel A. Russell, undertook a few days since, to murder the editor of the democratic paper of that place, I. Harper Esq. The editor says, that Russell "struck him above the left eye, at a moment when he was not looking towards him, a violent blow with a bolt of lead, from the effects of which he fell, and remained insensible for some time."

Mr. Harper further says, "he has a bundant evidence to prove that this attack was premeditated, and was committed coolly, deliberately and with malice prepense." Is it by murdering democrats that the whigs expect to succeed in carrying the election?

37- The Hon. SILAS WRIGHT, the pure patriot and democrat, has been nominated by the late State Convention, as the democratic candidate for Governor of New York. If there were before any doubt as to the success of the democracy in the Empire State, this nomination renders it certain for Polk and Dallas.

#### THE WHEELING GATHERINGS.

Both political parties had a great outpouring of their friends in Wheeling on Thursday, the 12th inst. It has never been our fortune to witness as many people assembled in one place as we witnessed on that day. As usual, both parties claimed to have a majority present. We were confidently assured by a gentleman of the first respectability in Wheeling, that the democrats outnumbered the whigs in procession about 300. We were also told that the ground occupied by the democrats on Thursday, was the same occupied by the whigs at their great mass meeting in 1840; and we were assured by citizens of our county, that there appeared to be quite as many in attendance, judging from the ground covered by the multitude at the democratic meeting as there were whigs in 1840, when they claimed to have from 20 to 30 thousand.

The democrats were addressed by Major A. Devazac, the aid of Gen. Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans, by Gov. Pope, of Kentucky; Patrick Collins, of Cincinnati; Mr. Johnson, of Va. and others. We never listened to a more chaste, eloquent, and patriotic address than that delivered by Maj. Devazac. Gov. Pope stated as a singular fact that the only two whigs out of the eleven from the State of Kentucky, who voted for the present tariff law, were now going for Polk and Dallas—these two being T. F. Marshall and himself. The way Patrick Collins gave it to the Native American coons was a caution to these wild carmines.

The whigs, as we understand, had for their speakers, that Judas, Wm. C. Rives; that man, Andrew Stewart, whom our own John B. Weller licked up so clean; a Mr. Summers, of Virginia; a Mr. Russell, of Cadiz, who tried to murder the editor of the democratic paper of that place; and a host of small fry song singers. While at the whig stand in the evening, we noticed that there were about 30 persons listening to the speech of some gentleman under the awning, while the balance of the crowd were listening to the songs of some coons on the steps of the court house, about rail riding a gentleman of Steubenville, should he dare visit Wheeling; but we guess they thought that thing of rail riding was a two handed game, and wisely concluded to let it alone, and it's well they did.

One thing we remarked while the whig procession was moving along the streets, that the steps of both the banks of Wheeling were a perfect jam, whether it was the desire to be in the vicinity of money, or to get a situation to see the crowd, we leave for others to judge.

37- It is rumored that Mr. Clay intends publishing in a few weeks the first edition of a new work, to be called the "Complete Letter Writer." Such a work would no doubt find ready sale among the coons. We would advise him to have it published by the editor of the Ohio State Journal, under the superintendence of Mr. Ewing, who was so expert in 1840, writing letters in opposition to a United States Bank.

The following is an extract from Mr. Clay's LATEST, in answer to J. M. Clayton, with our own annotations:

"You tell me that I am accused of having abandoned the protective policy. That would distress me exceedingly, if I were not accused of all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors. [Well that is one way of avoiding a direct answer.] I believe I have been charged with every crime enumerated in the decalogue. [Where there is so much smoke there is always some fire.] I laugh at the straits to which my opponents are driven. [We would like to hear that laugh: wonder which side of his mouth it comes from.] They are to be pitied.—[So is the maniac wife of the lamented Cilley.] Shrinking from all the issues arising out of the great questions of national policy which have hitherto divided the country, [Mr. Clay said in 1840, "the day for reasoning had gone by," they have no other refuge left, but in personal abuse, detraction, and defamation. [Clubs are trumps.] I have lived down these attacks heretofore, and been twice beaten for President] and with the blessings of Providence, [Mr. Clay once said to Speaker Polk, "go home, G—d—n you, where you belong,"] I hope to survive those which they are now directing against me. [As he did in 1832.] Most certainly my surprise at the attempt to make me out a friend of free trade with foreign countries, and an opponent of the protective policy, [all parties should be satisfied with a tariff for revenue with discriminations for protection,"] ought not to be greater than that of my competitor at the effort to establish his friendship for the protective policy. [Gentlemanly—very. Mr. Clay won't go round the country electioneering,—oh, no; but he can write electioneering letters with the greatest facility.]

"I remain truly and faithfully your friend,

H. CLAY.

"J. M. CLAYTON, Esq."

#### GOV. THOMAS W. DORR.

Henry Clay in his Raleigh speech, speaking of Mr. Dorris and the Rhode Island difficulties, says:

"The whigs everywhere, I believe to a man, have disapproved and condemned the movement of Dorris."

This is the sentiment of the whole whig party. Now hear the sentiments of those patriots, Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren on the same subject, being their letters to the citizens of Providence, assembled to protest against the cruelties inflicted against Dorris.

Letter from General Jackson.

HERMITAGE, Aug. 22, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, inviting me to your mass meeting on the 4th of next month.

Although the state of my health compels me to decline all invitations to public meetings, I take a deep interest in them, as developing the progress of our institutions and testing the capacity of the people to improve their systems of government, at the same time that they enjoy the blessings of equal and just laws; to receive and foster which is, or ought to be, the object of all government.

That the people of Rhode Island will be fortunate in this respect as her other sister States have been, and that they will, in a peaceable and legal manner, provide such guarantees for the protection of the citizen as will shield him from oppression or unreasonable punishment, I cannot doubt.

If I understand the issue presented in the trial and condemnation of Governor Dorris, he can have committed no offence except that of endeavoring to supersede the royal charter by a constitution emanating directly from the people, and based in this respect on the great principle which runs through all constitutions of the American States. Granting even that he erred as to the means adopted, either in reference to time or form, it is difficult to con-

ceive how the severe punishment inflicted upon him can be justified.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the favorable terms in which you have been pleased to speak of my character and services, and for the interest you manifest in behalf of the republican cause, which we have every reason to believe will be again triumphant in the election of those well-tried and patriotic democrats, Polk and Dallas, I remain, as ever, your friend and well wisher, and I have the honor of subscribing myself your obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Benj. Cowell, W. R. Danforth, and others, committee.

The letter was written in the manuscript of the old General.

Letter from Mr. Van Buren.

LINDENWALD, Aug. 28th 1844.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to attend a democratic mass meeting friendly to the election of Polk and Dallas and to the liberation of Gov. Dorris from the State prison in a legal manner, to be held at Providence on the 2d day of September.

It will not be in my power to be with you, but you may be assured of my best wishes for the success of the objects of your meeting. My opinion of the democratic national candidates, and my earnest wishes for their success, have been so often and so fully expressed as to leave nothing to add upon these subjects.

With no motive to look upon Gov. Dorris' case in any other than an impartial light, I am constrained to regard it as one of oppression, alike severe, humiliating, and unjust. I cannot, therefore, do otherwise than wish success, earnestly and sincerely, to all efforts of the character you have described, which may be made for his release; and shall look forward with anxiety and hope to the happy moment when, through their agency, backed by the united sentiment of the democracy of the nation, he shall be restored to his freedom and those political rights which I am persuaded it was never his intention to prostitute to unworthy much less to criminal objects.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly yours,

M. VAN BUREN.

To W. R. Danforth, Benj. Cowell, and others, committee.

#### LOW PRICES.

The following article from the New York Morning News, should be read by every American farmer. Let it be read carefully, that it may be understood. How long are our farmers to submit to be taxed by a few northern manufacturers?

"The low prices of agricultural produce, more particularly flour, is a matter of very serious interest, not only to farmers, whom it more immediately concerns, but to merchants and manufacturers, who look to the farmers for a sale of their goods. The prices of flour were never so low or heavy as now, and the low prices are undoubtedly the effect of the decrease of our external trade, consequent upon the present tariff. The state of affairs which existed between this country and Great Britain, when the harvest of that country failed in 1838, was in a position eminently calculated to foster the interests of this country at large, by the sudden destruction of intercourse caused by raising the tariff of this country from a level of 20 to 36 per cent, turned the channel of trade forcibly from this market, and compelled England to buy of the north of Europe, the nations of which have in the last four years largely increased their purchases of British goods in return for the corn she buys of them. In 1838, the import of corn into Great Britain was paid for in specie; subsequently, down to the year 1844, although the import of corn continued, the export of specie to pay for it ceased, but the export of goods increased. The latter in the last two years being excluded from the United States, the import of flour from the United States has nearly ceased.—The following is a table of the import of wheat into England in each year, the export from the United States to Great Britain in the same years, with the average price of flour in the United States.

Import of wheat into Great Britain reduced to bushels—the equivalent of flour and wheat, in bushels of wheat, exported from the United States to Great Britain, and the average price of flour in the United States:

	Imp. wheat into Engl'd.	Exp. from U. S. to G. B.	Prices of Flour
1837	3,079,536	115,000	\$9 91
1838	10,365,695	136,000	8 00
1839	21,604,840	2,528,000	7 56
1840	18,502,120	6,831,000	5 09
1841	19,192,100	4,604,000	6 50
1842	21,343,552	4,885,055	4 75
1843	7,200,000	1,353,166	4 50

In 1840, the foreign corn trade of England was becoming large, but the tariff of 1841, by checking the trade of this country, stopped the demand for flour, because, instead of paying the United States for wheat in specie, a mutual trade had grown up, by which it could be obtained in the north of Europe for goods. The progress of this export is seen as follows:

Export of goods from Great Britain.

	To N. of Europe.	To S.
1839	\$11,991,256	\$8,839,205
1840	11,925,955	5,283,020
1841	12,819,177	7,095,642
1842	13,666,478	3,828,807

In 1843, the figures show a still greater decline in the exports to the United States and an increase to the north of Europe. The trade in that quarter has become steady and settled into a regular exchange of corn for goods. This would have been the case with the United States, and the 6,000,000 bushels sent thither in 1840, would have increased to 12,000,000 in 1844, had the trade been permitted to grow. The result of so large an export would have been to raise the price of flour from \$4.25, its present price, to \$6, and have imparted great wealth to the farmers. The whole product of wheat in the United States is equal to 24,000,000 barrels of flour; by the export of 2,000,000 barrels, the average price of the whole will be advanced \$2, equal to \$48,000,000 in the products of the farmers. Congress has, however, chosen to confine the trade to the "home market," and instead of an export of 1,800,000 barrels of flour as in 1840, there were but 841,474 barrels exported in 1842. The remaining 1,000,000 barrels remaining in the market has been the real cause of the present low prices. It is in vain to say that England would not buy, because she actually did buy as much in 1843 as she did in 1840, but she gave goods for it in Europe. It was the United States that refused to sell, by refusing to take goods in pay. The farmer was sacrificed to the manufacturer, and he markets proper, until his produce freely seeks the markets of the world in exchange for other products of labor."

#### THE ELECTIONS.

A late number of the Indiana State Sentinel assures its readers, that the democratic party have the majority of the popular vote. The majority is put down at 2129; last year the democratic majority was 2033. Notwithstanding, this the whigs have a majority on joint ballot in the legislature. The Sentinel says the whigs have so gerrymandered the State that it takes 1,506 votes to elect a democrat while it takes only 1,061 to elect a whig. This explains why it is that the whigs have a majority on joint ballot.

THE GLOBE SAYS:

The Boston Atlas (whig) publishes returns from 198 of the 208 towns which compose the State, and the aggregates are as follows:

	Slade (whig)	24,868
	Kellogg (democrat)	18,411
	Scattering	4,865
	Slade's majority over Kellogg	5,457
Do. do. do.	all	1,592
The whig majority in 1840 was		14,436.

The whig majority so far is 7,577 less than it was in 1840, while the democratic vote so far is 402 greater than it was in 1840, showing a democratic gain of 7,979; which is 1,995 for each congressional district in the State. The whole of the States elect 223 members of Congress. If the whigs should lose in every State at the same rate they have lost in Vermont, their aggregate loss would be 414,895; from which deduct 145,695, (the whig majority in all the States in 1840,) and it leaves 269,200 for the democratic majority for 1844. Their comparative loss in Vermont has been greater than it has been in any State except Kentucky, and yet they are boasting of their victory in it.—They are so glad to get a majority anywhere, that they never seem to think of making comparisons.

The whigs have re-elected their three members of Congress. Dillingham (democrat) leads the whig in the other congressional district; but it is believed the scattering votes have prevented his re-election, as it requires a majority of all the votes given in to elect in Vermont.

#### MAINE.

The following is the latest news from Maine, the returns from every quarter are cheering to the democracy:

We are indebted to the Boston Post, the Maine Age, and the Maine Democrat, all democratic papers, for slips containing returns of the Maine election; but we are still more indebted to the Boston Atlas (whig), which ran an express from Maine to Boston, for returns which it did not send to us, but which we take from the Baltimore Clipper. The Atlas publishes returns from 161 towns, including the whig portion of the State, which add up as follows for governor:

The Atlas publishes returns from 161 towns, including the whig portion of the State, which add up as follows for governor :

Anderson (dem )	28,813
Robinson (whig)	24,777
Scattering	3,789

The returns in the same towns for governor four years ago, when the whig candidate received a majority of sixty odd over the democratic, but was not elected, owing to ninety-odd scattering votes, was as follows:

was as follows:		
Kent (whig)		30,682

The democratic gain so far, compared with the governor's election of 1840, is 7,149. If compared with the presidential election of 1840, when Harrison beat Van Buren 413 in the State, the democratic gain would be a little more, but we do not think it worth while to go into any very nice calculations, as it is probable the democratic majority over all will be near 4,000, and over the whig candidate between nine and ten thousand.

Dunlap (dem) is re-elected to Congress from the Cumberland district by about 1,200 majority; and Severance (whig) is elected from the strong whig district—we forget what it is called—by about 1,400 majority. It is not likely that the whigs will elect any other congressmen in Maine at this trial; nor is it probable that they will elect another at the next trial. The democrats will probably fail to elect in two or three strong democratic districts, owing to their running double tickets.

We guess the editor of the Boston Atlas will not run another express to Maine this fall. If he is the man we take him to be, we will venture to say that he would rather have seen a serpent 161 feet long, than the returns his messengers brought from the 161 towns. This is only the beginning of the end. He will see worse sights before the fall is over, without sending for them.

Globe.

ALABAMA ELECTION.—The summary of complete returns as given in the Tuscaloosa Monitor, for members of the Legislature, shows the following result, as compared with last year:

	1844.	1843.
Senate.	13	20
House.	33	67
Dem. maj. on joint ballot	41	38

Yancy, democrat, is elected to Congress, from the third district, by a majority